

reflecting the beams it receives onto the acquisition means situated on a focal plane common to both paths.

5. (amended) A device according to claim 2, characterized in that the primary
5 mirror includes a central hole through which the secondary mirror reflects light.

6. (amended) A device according to claim 5, characterized in that the
secondary mirror focuses two intermediate images at the level of the primary mirror,
with the two light beams they reflect corresponding to the two observed directions of
10 incidence.

7. (amended) A stereoscopic observation system comprising a satellite and
stereoscopic image acquisition means, characterized in that said means comprise a
device according to any preceding claim.

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REMARKS

The above amendments have been made to incorporate the amendments made
in the International Application PCT/FR00/02486 and to conform with United States
claim drafting criteria, and eliminate character references. No new matter has been
20 added to the application as a result of this amendment.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for this amendment, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 3401-4035.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A
(Claim with changes shown)

5 1[/. (twice amended) An observation device comprising a primary mirror
[(1)] that is parabolic or nearly parabolic, secondary reflection means [(2)] situated
between the primary mirror [(1)] and its focus, and tertiary reflection means [(4a, 4b;
5a, 5b; 7a, 7b; 8)] which are disposed relative to the primary mirror [(1)] on its side
opposite from the side on which the secondary reflection means [(2)] are disposed, the
10 secondary reflection means [(2)] reflecting light beams that are received by the
primary mirror[(1)], the primary mirror [(1)] being suitable for passing the light
beams reflected in this way so as to enable them to reach the tertiary reflection means
[(4a, 4b; 5a, 5b; 7a, 7b; 8)], the device being characterized in that [in order to acquire
stereoscopic images, the secondary reflection means comprise a mirror (2)] it further
15 comprises image acquisition means [(6a, 6b; 9)], and in that in order to acquire
stereoscopic images, the secondary reflection means comprise a mirror [(2)] situated
on the optical axis of the primary mirror [(1)] which reflects along two directions that
are distinct from the optical axis of the primary mirror [(1)], the light beams that are
received by the primary mirror [(1)] along two [given] directions of incidence that are
20 also distinct from its optical axis, the tertiary reflection means [(4a, 4b; 5a, 5b; 7a, 7b;
8)] comprising means for focusing the light beams they receive along said two
directions onto image acquisition means[(6a, 6b; 9)].

25 2[/. (twice amended) A device according to claim 1, characterized in that the
[two directions of incidence that it observes are symmetrical about the optical axis,
and in that the light] secondary mirror [(2)] is adapted to reflect symmetrically about

the optical axis the optical beams which reach the primary mirror [(1)] along said two directions of incidence that are [reflected by the secondary mirror (2)] symmetrically about the optical axis.

5 3[/]. (amended) A device according to claim 2, characterized in that the tertiary reflection means comprise two plane mirrors [(4a, 4b)] placed symmetrically on either side of the direction of the optical axis of the primary mirror [(1)], together with two concave mirrors [(5a, 5b)] also disposed symmetrically about said direction, the plane mirrors [(4a, 4b)] reflecting onto the concave mirrors [(5a, 5b)] the light
10 beams which come from the secondary mirror [(2)] along the two directions that are distinct from the direction of the optical axis of the primary mirror [(1)], the concave mirrors reflecting the beams they receive so as to focus them on the acquisition means [(6a, 6b)].

15 4[/]. (amended) A device according to claim 2, characterized in that the tertiary reflection means comprise two concave mirrors [(7a, 7b)] which are disposed symmetrically on either side of the direction of the optical axis of the primary mirror [(1)] and which reflect the light beams which arrive from the secondary mirror [(2)] along the two directions distinct from the direction of the optical axis of the primary
20 mirror [(1)], together with a plane mirror [(8)] which is common to both paths and which is centered on the direction of the optical axis, extending perpendicularly to said direction, said plane mirror [(8)] reflecting the beams it receives onto the acquisition means situated on a focal plane common to both paths.

5[7]. (amended) A device according to claim 2, characterized in that the primary mirror [(1)] includes a central hole through which the secondary mirror [(2)] reflects light.

5 6[7]. (amended) A device according to claim 5, characterized in that the secondary mirror [(2)] focuses two intermediate images at the level of the primary mirror [(1)], with the two light beams they reflect corresponding to the two observed directions of incidence.

10 7[7]. (amended) A stereoscopic observation system comprising a satellite and stereoscopic image acquisition means, characterized in that said means comprise a device according to any preceding claim.